

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 21. Vol. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1813.

[Vol. 27.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY
BY THOMAS SMITH.
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank. PRINTING of every description will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Just Published,

AND for sale at the offices of the "Kentucky Gazette" and "Reporter," a Pamphlet entitled,

"REMARKS on some passages in a Periodical Work printed in Lexington, entitled, 'THE EVANGELICAL RECORD AND WESTERN REVIEW.'—By BARNABAS M'HEWRE.

The Above pamphlet contains 50 octavo pages, handsomely printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price 25 cents. 18-6t

FOR SALE.

A BRICK STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE, 33 feet by 22, and a LOT OF GROUND on Upper street, opposite S. Long's carpenter shop, and near Mr. Hunt's factory.—Application to be made to
KENNEDY & BRAND.
April 6, 1813. 14--tf.

State of Kentucky.

Barren Circuit Set—March Term, 1813.
WILLIAM WRIGHT, Compt. } In Chancery.
against
RICHARD HARRIS Defendant.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state.—It is therefore on the motion of the complainant, ordered that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that otherwise the same be taken for confessed.—And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.
(A copy. Test.)
15 RICHARD GARRETT, c. b. c. c.

Morrison, Roswells & Sutton

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of MERCHANDIZE, of the most fashionable kind, which will be sold cheap for cash only.
17-tf Lexington, April 17, 1812.

Dr. Wm. H. Richardson

HAS removed to Lexington, and tenders his services to the citizens of the town and country, in the practice of
MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.
In the latter branches of his profession, he will pay particular attention.
He resides in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Trotter, and adjoining the store of S. & G. Trotter.
Lexington, March 27, 1813. 13--tf.

DUNN'S MILITARY BOOKS.

ADOPTED into the service of the United States—for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette—and the store of Jeremiah Neave.

HAND BOOK FOR INFANTRY,
HAND BOOK FOR RIFLEMEN,
MILITARY LIBRARY,
MILITARY DICTIONARY,
ALSO,
NIEF ON EDUCATION,
CONDILAC'S LOGIC,
MONTESQUE'S SPIRIT OF LAWS;
All at the Philadelphia prices.
April 13, 1813. 15

Wanted,

THREE or four Turners or Filers, who have been accustomed to work in machinery to whom I will give liberal wages. Also two smart boys of sixteen or seventeen years of age, will be taken as Apprentices to learn the machine making business by the subscriber, living on Water street, adjoining the theatre, Lexington.
JOHN MARSH
January 25, 1812. 4--tf

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTEARLING KENTUCKY.
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountstearling, and has opened
House of Entertainment.

HE returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
PETER MASON.
January 14, 1812. 12--tf

Copper for Stills.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable terms.
TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.
Nov. 3, 1812.

LOST

BETWEEN the Jail and Sanders's factory, on the first of May, two BANK NOTES. The person who found them shall be liberally rewarded on delivering them to the printer.
12-3t

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above
Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,
A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS.

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.
31-12tf Lexington, April 6, 1813.

THOMAS HANLY

HAS received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large quantity of leather, consisting of the following assortment, carefully selected, viz.

Skirting,
Russel and black bridle,
Sealing,
Pacing, and
Saddle bag Leather,
Soal, and Wax upper leather,
Wax calf skins,
Russel calf skins for Boot tops, and
Kip skins.

All of a superior quality, and are offered for sale on advantageous terms. He continues as usual to give the highest price in CASH, for Beef Hides and Skins, at his tan yard, lower end of main street.
17-6w. Lexington, April 27, 1813.

RAGS WANTED.

THE citizens of this place, and county, and the counties adjoining, who will be careful in saving their linen and cotton rags, will meet with a ready sale for them at the corner house, opposite to Mr. Bain's latter shop, on main street.
JAMES DEVERS.
Lexington, April 24, 1813. 17--11t

Cash for a NEGRO BOY,

Between the age of 14 and 16 years—he must be sprightly and well recommended.
17--tf. Enquire of the Printer.

WATER ROTTED HEMP.

IX DOLLARS per cwt. in CASH, will be given for a few tons of WATER ROTTED HEMP of the first quality, delivered at our HART'S Rope-Walk, on the Russell road. Apply at the walk, or to
ROBT. MEGOWAN & Co.
Lexington, April 24, 1813. 17--tf

Barren Circuit Court, State of Kentucky, Sect. MARCH TERM, 1813.
William Wilkerson, comp't.

vs
Sally Wilkerson, defendant. } In Chancery.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter her appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the court by disinterested affidavits that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore, on the motion of the complainant, ordered, that the defendant appear here on the first day of our next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill exhibited against her in this court, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce in favor of the complainant against the defendant; Or, that on her failure so to do, the complainant's bill be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth.
(A Copy.) Attest,
14 RICHARD GARRETT, c. b. c. c.

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE, in addition to his other late importations, has received a handsome assortment of

Ironmongery, Crates, Dry Goods,
Nails by the keg, and retail,
Mill Saws, &c. &c.

Which he will sell Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms.

HEMP WANTED.

Cotton Yarn and Cotton, as usual.
March 19, 1813. 12--tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

COMMISSION STORE.

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr. W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap. Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames Clock do.
Cotton by the Bale
White Lead of the first quality
Box Raisins
Prunes
Mackarels
Herrings
and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods
32 W. MENELLE.

Vaccine Inoculation.

DR. JOSEPH BOSWELL has procured Genuine Cow Pock Matter, and will inoculate a few persons every week. Any person not enabled to pay, shall receive benefit of inoculation gratis by application to him.
Lexington, May 11, 1813. 19--4t

DAVID HUMPHREYS'S

Map of War in the N. West.

MAY be had at the shop of M'Calla, Gaines & Co. All those holding subscription papers will please to send them in as quick as possible.
Lexington, May 11, 1813. 19--tf

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF BILIOUS AND MALIGNANT FEVERS, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,

Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the to much and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every seaman.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immense number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palay, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chills, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication, or other destructive intemperance; the unskillful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consumptions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping Cough.

Hahn's True & Genuine German Cornu Plaster,

Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun. by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Walde ward Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg & Dudley, in Frankfort.

Silver Platers, Silver Smiths and Brass Founders.

I. & E. WOODRUFF

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand, opposite the Branch Bank, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE, AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Silver Ware.

Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c.

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting,
Carriage & Gig Springs, Coach
Lace, Fringe & Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Brass Candlesticks, Audirons, Shovels & Toags, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash, ALL KINDS OF

Brass Work for Machinery,

Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Sail Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assortment of

SADDLERY, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

One or two APPRENTICES wanted to learn the Silver Plating business.
The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.
April 6, 1813. 14--tf.

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.
May 10, 1813. 19--tf

Montgomery Circuit, April Term, 1813.

EDWARD OAKLY, complainant } In Chancery.
against
DANIEL ANDERSON, defendant.

This day came the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant, Daniel Anderson is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court. It is therefore, ordered that unless he do appear on or before the first day of the next July term—file his answer to the complainant's bill, plea or demurrer, that the same shall be taken for confessed against him, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper, for two months successively.
A COPY. (ATTEST)
17-8t H. LANE, p. c. m. c. t.

NEW GOODS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.

HAVE just received a large and elegant assortment of Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queens' Ware, Glass Ware,
Hard Ware, &c.

Which they will sell wholesale or retail on moderate terms for CASH or SIXTY DAY NEGOTIABLE NOTES

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

MILITARY TRIMMINGS—viz:

SWORDS, DIRKS,
EPAULETS, UNDRESS SWORDS,
SASHES, SILVER CORD,
SILVER LACE,
SWORD KNOTS, Gold & Silver;
SILVER PLATES, for Caps and Belts,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
PLUMES of various Colours.

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MILINERY TRIMMINGS—viz:

Plaid fringed Ribbons, Straw Plumes,
Straw Plait Chinelle, Cord Trimmings for dresses, elegant Flowers, Bonnets, &c.
13-tf Lexington, March 30, 1813.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, a GREY MARE, seven years old, five feet high, lame in her near fore foot, if any brand, not recollected. Also, a WHITE HORSE COLT (one year old in July next) went with her. Any person delivering said estrays, or giving such information of them that I can get them again, shall receive the above reward and any other reasonable charges.
JAMES OWING.
May 11, 1813. 19--tf

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR

TOBACCO,

At any inspection on the Kentucky river, and Clean Wool, Country Linnen, Sugar or Salt-Petre, in Lexington, by

DANIEL BRADFORD,

Who has added to his former stock,

GUN POWDER TEA,
SHERRY WINE,
JAMAICA SPIRITS,
CHERRY BRANDY,
SHRUB,
TAMARINDS,
ESSENCE PEPPERMINT,
CASTER OIL,
SHADD HERRINGS,
SPANISH SEGARS,
RAPPEE, MACCAUBA, & SCOTCH
SNUFF,
FIG BLUE,
WHITE & RED LEAD,
CHALK,
ARNETTO,
WINDSOR SOAP,
MUSTARD,
ISINGLESS,
LEAD, &c. &c. &c.
18--tf Lexington, May 4, 1813.

FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIR

MANUFACTORY.

J. H. VOS

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches in Limestone street, a few doors above Main, where may be had on reasonable terms, Fancy and Windsor Chairs of the newest fashion, and most approved invention. He still continues the business of House & Sign Painting, Paper Hanging &c.

The greatest punctuality will be observed. At the same place, Mrs. VOS has an assortment of MILINERY & MANTUA MAKING, and will execute work in that line in the most fashionable manner.
Lexington, May 4, 1813. 3m18

The Lexington Juvenile

Library

IS this day removed to the White House on market street, between McCalla, Gaines & Co's. shop and the Episcopal Church.

It is at this time in a very flourishing condition.—There is at present (including a handsome collection of new books just received,) about 475 volumes in the Library and about 85 shareholders—price of share 5 dollars.—The shareholders are informed that the semi-annual contribution of 50 cents on each share, becomes due on Saturday the 5th of June.—It is expected they will be as usual, punctual in payments, as funds are necessary to carry on the Institution in the same flourishing way it has hitherto been conducted.
By order of the Directors.
WM. HUSTON, Jr. Librarian.
May 18, 1813. 20-3t.

TAKEN up in Fayette on the Kentucky river by Moses Barnes, a yellow bay MARE, 13 1/2 hands high, three years old, near hind foot white—appraised to \$8 Feb. 8th 1813.
30-3t.

A. YOUNG, J. P.

Building Lots.

On Saturday the 29th of May, inst. will be sold at Public Auction, seven elegant Building Lots, lying on Upper & Third Streets, in Lexington.

THREE of them are 33 1/3 feet fronting on Upper street, and running back 174 feet to an alley—three others have the same front, run back 124 feet—the other is 50 feet front, on Third street, and 100 back. The terms on which those Lots will be sold, (being on a credit of one and two years, without interest) offer a fair opportunity to such as may desire to own property of that description. Bond, with approved security, will be required. The sale will take place on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. And at 4 o'clock on the same day, that elegant BRICK HOUSE and Lot lately occupied by Lyndon, Comstock, on Mulberry street, and adjoining the above Lots, on a credit of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, with good negotiable endorsed notes. A plat of the Lots may be seen at the Auction Store, and every information given to such as may call.
DANIEL BRADFORD, Auctioneer.
Lexington, May 10, 1813. 19--tf

NEW METHOD OF EDUCATION.

THE friends of this method in Kentucky not having seen its superior success, nor witnessed the expense, I would incur by conducting it in the most efficient manner, have expressed much dissatisfaction at its terms of admission. I have therefore, concluded to receive the FIRST CLASS on the usual terms of other institutions. The price for tuition, boarding, and other accommodations, will correspond to the amount commonly paid for them by students in the University. The pupil will furnish his own bedding, books, stationery and apparatus. The expense in the latter articles will be great or small as the majority may think proper. Payments for the first years are required in advance. Twenty boys will be received on these terms—those between 8 and 10 years of age, would be preferred.

Men of business, who intend their sons for trade and speculation, will find this an excellent preparatory school. A boy who is trained in this manner, will acquire, in a few years, a minuteness and accuracy of remark, and a quickness of calculation, to which men of business have seldom attained in their ripest years. Classical studies will not be commenced till the English language and the rudiments of general knowledge are acquired.

Pupils may be entered at the Office of the Ky. Gazette. Their ages, and the probability of their completing a liberal education in this school, or of being sooner withdrawn, should at the same time be mentioned. The school commences on the 4th Monday in May, about 3 miles east of Lexington, in a house lately owned by Mr. A. F. Price.

JOSEPH BUCHANAN.

April 27th. 1813. 17--tf

Daniel Bradford

HAS for sale, at his Auction and Commission Store, at the Stone House, on "Cheapside," next below the Market, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, fresh and of the best quality, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, Lump and brown Sugars, Madeira, Port and Teneffice Wines, Ginger, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Copperas, Pepper, Madder, Rice, Brimstone, Raisins, Almonds, Glass and China Ware, Scissors, Whips, Mississippi and Tennessee Cotton Cheewing Tobacco, Snuff, Segars, Stoves, and Irons, Flat Irons, Country Cloth, and a variety of other articles.

CUT & HAMMERED NAILS
CORN HOES
MATTOKES
STEEL YARDS
ALLUM
GLUE
PRUSSIAN BLUE
YELLOW OCHRE
MINERAL GREEN
TURKEY OMBRE
BLOOD LAKE.

A constant supply of country made Woolen Hats, of superior quality.

Sales at Auction every Saturday and Court days, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Dr. John Todd,

HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his services as a Practitioner of MEDICINE and SURGERY.

His shop is kept opposite the Court-house, and two doors below the Reporter Printing-office
18--tf

John Cipriani

OFFERS his services, to the Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, to teach them the Exercise and use of the BROAD-SWORD. He expects from the necessity of the times, that his endeavors to be useful to the public, will meet with encouragement.

Subscribers received at Mr. W. Mentelle's store, main street, near Mr. W. Leavy.
May 17, 1813. 20-3t

Dancing School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he will open a Dancing School on the 4th day of June next, in the house of Mr. C. Coyle.—Those who may please to favor him with the instruction of their children, may depend on having strict attention paid to their manner and deportment, as well as dancing. o. on the 21st inst. at Richard Chiles's, eight miles from Lexington.
GARRET LANE.
May 18th, 1813. 20-3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber living in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, about the 1st March, one GRAY MARE, eight years old, about fifteen hands high—I believe she is branded, but I don't recollect what—her near fore leg has been broke between the pastern joint and the hoof, and yet goes lame and is considerably larger than the other.—Also a HORSE COLT nearly white, one year old, but small—any person delivering the same, shall receive the above and other reasonable charges.
JAMES OWING.
May 15, 1813. 20-3t

By Friday's Mail

CAPTURE OF YORK

HEAD-QUARTERS, York, Capital of Upper Canada, April 28th, 1813.

Sir—After a detention of some days by adverse winds, we arrived at this place yesterday morning, and at eight o'clock commenced landing the troops about three miles westward from the town, and one and a half from the enemy's works. The wind was high and in an unfavorable direction for the boats, which prevented the landing of the troops at a clear field, the site of the ancient French fort Taranto. It prevented also many of the armed vessels, from taking positions, which would have most effectually covered our landing—but every thing that could be done was effected.

The riflemen under Major Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from Indians and other troops. Gen. Sheaffe commanded in person. He had collected his whole force in the woods near the point where the wind compelled our troops to land. His force consisted of seven hundred regulars and militia, and one hundred Indians. Major Forsyth was supported as promptly as possible; but the contest was sharp and severe for nearly half an hour, and the enemy were repulsed by a number far inferior to theirs. As soon as Gen. Pike landed with seven or eight hundred men, and the remainder of the troops were pushing for the shore, the enemy retreated to their works. Our troops were now formed on the ground originally intended for their landing, advanced through a thick wood, and after carrying one battery by assault, were moving in columns towards the main work: when within sixty rods of this, a tremendous explosion took place from a magazine previously prepared, and which threw out such immense quantities of stone as most seriously to injure our troops. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded; but our loss will I fear exceed one hundred, and among these I have to lament the loss of that brave and excellent officer Brig. Gen. Pike, who received a contusion from a large stone, which terminated his valuable life within a few hours. His loss will be severely felt.

Previously to this explosion the enemy had retired into the town, excepting a party of regulars, to the number of forty, who did not escape the effects of the shock, and were destroyed.

General Sheaffe moved off with the regular troops and left directions with the commanding officer of the militia to make the best terms he could. In the mean time all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, and the outlines of a capitulation were agreed on.

As soon as I learned that Gen. Pike had been wounded, I went on shore. To the General I had been induced to confide the immediate attack, from a knowledge that it was his wish and that he would have felt mortified had it not been given to him.

Every movement was under my view. The troops behaved with great firmness and deserve much applause, particularly those first engaged, and under circumstances which would have tried the steadiness of veterans.

Our loss in the morning and in carrying the first battery was not great, perhaps forty or fifty killed and wounded, and of them a full proportion of officers.

Notwithstanding the enemy's advantage in position and numbers in the commencement of the action, their loss was greater than ours, especially in officers. It was with great exertion that the small vessels of the fleet could work into the harbor against a gale of wind, but as soon as they got into a proper position, a tremendous cannonade opened upon the enemy's batteries and was kept up against them, until they were carried or blown up, and had, no doubt, a powerful effect upon the enemy.

I am under the greatest obligations to com. Chauncey for his able and indefatigable exertions in every possible manner which could give facility and effect to the expedition. He is equally estimable for sound judgment, bravery and industry. The government could not have made a more fortunate selection.

Unfortunately the enemy's armed ship Prince Regent, left this place for Kingston a few days before we arrived. A large ship on the stocks and nearly planked up, and much naval stores were set fire to by the enemy soon after the explosion of the magazine. A considerable quantity of military stores and provisions remain, but no vessel fit for use.

We have not the means of transporting the prisoners, and must of course leave them on parole. I hope we shall so far complete what is necessary to be done here, as to be able to sail to-morrow for Niagara, whither I send this by a small vessel, with notice to General Lewis of our approach.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.

HENRY DEARBORN.

Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMISTEAD,

Secretary of War, Washington.

U. S. SHIP MADISON

At anchor off York, 28th April 1813.

SIR,

Agreeable to your instructions and arrangements made with Major Gen. Dearborn, I took on board of the squadron under my command the general and suite, and about 1700 troops, and left Sackett's Harbor on the 15th inst. for this place. We arrived here yesterday morning and took a position about one mile to the South and Westward of the enemy's principal fort, and as near the shore as we could with safety to the vessels. The place fixed upon by the major general and myself for landing the troops was the site of the old French Fort Taranto.

The debarkation commenced about eight o'clock A. M. and was completed about 10. The wind blowing heavy from the Eastward, the boats fell to leeward of the position fixed upon, and were in consequence exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who had taken a position in a thick wood near where the first troops landed; however, the cool intrepidity of the officers and men overcame every obstacle. Their attack upon the enemy was so vigorous that he fled every in direction, leaving a great many of his killed and wounded upon the field. As soon as the troops were landed, I directed the schooner to take a position near the forts in order that the attack upon them by the army and navy might be simultaneous. The schooner was obliged to beat up to their position, which they did in a very handsome order under a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and took a position within about six hundred yards of their principal fort and opened a heavy cannonade upon the enemy, which did great execution and very much contributed to their final destruction. The troops as soon as landed were formed under the immediate orders of Brig. General Pike,

who led in a most gallant manner, the attack upon the forts, and after having carried two redoubts in their approach to the principal work (the enemy having previously laid a train) blew up his magazine, which in its effects upon troops was dreadful having killed and wounded a great many and amongst the former, the ever to be lamented Brigadier General Pike, who fell at the head of his column by a contusion received by a heavy stone from the magazine. His death at this time is much to be regretted, as he had the perfect confidence of the Major General; and his known activity, zeal and experience make his loss a national one.

In consequence of the fall of General Pike, the command of the troops devolved for a time upon Colonel Pierce who soon after took possession of the town. At about two P. M. the American flag was substituted for the British, and at about 4, our troops were in quiet possession of the town. As soon as Gen. Dearborn learnt the situation of Gen. Pike he landed and assumed the command. I have the honor of inclosing a copy of the capitulation which was entered into, and approved by Gen. Dearborn and myself.

The enemy set fire to some of his principal stores, containing large quantities of naval and military stores, as well as a large ship upon the stocks nearly finished—the only vessel found here is the Duke of Gloucester, undergoing repairs—the Prince Regent left here on the 24th for Kingston. We have not yet had a return made of the naval and military stores, consequently can form no correct idea of the quantity, but have made arrangements to have all taken on board that we can receive, the rest will be destroyed.

I have to regret the death of midshipmen Thompson and Hatfield, and several seamen killed. The exact number I do not know, as the returns from the different vessels have not yet been received.

From the judicious arrangements made by Gen. Dearborn, I presume that the public stores will be disposed of, so that the troops will be ready to re-embark to-morrow and proceed to execute other objects of the expedition the first fair wind.

I cannot speak in too much praise of the cool intrepidity of the officers and men generally under my command, and feel myself particularly indebted to the officers commanding vessels for their zeal in seconding all my views.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, sir,

Your most obedt. servt.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Terms of Capitulation entered into on the 27th April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for the surrender of the town of York, in Upper Canada, to the army and navy of the United States under the command of Major General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey:

That the troops, regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war. The troops, regular and militia, to ground their arms immediately on parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered.

That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the United States—that all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That all papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them—that such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be considered prisoners of war.

That one lieutenant colonel, one major, thirteen captains, nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quartermaster, one deputy adjutant general of the militia, namely—

Lt. Colonel Chewitt, Major Allen, Captain John Wilson, John Rutton, Peter Robinson, Reuben Richardson, John Arnold, James Fenwick, James M. Ford, Duncan Cameron, David Thomson, John Robinson, Samuel Ridon, Thomas Hamilton, John Burn, William Jarvis, Quarter-Master Charles Baynes, Lieuts. Jno. H. Shultz, George Mustard, Barnet Vanderburgh, Robert Stanton, George Ridout, Wm. Jarvis, Edward McMahon, John Wilson, Ely Plavter, Ensigns And. Thompson, Alfred Senailly, Donald McArthur, William Smith, Andrew Mercer, James Chewett, George Kirk, Edward Thompson, Charles Denison, George Denison, Darcey Boulton.

Nineteen sergeants four corporals and two hundred and four rank file.

Of the Field Train Department, Wm. Dunbar.

Of the Provincial Navy, Capt. Frs. Goveaux, Lieutenant Green, Midshipmen John Ridout, Louis Baupre, Clerk, Jas. Langsdon, one Boatswain, fifteen Naval Artificers.

Of his Majesty's Regular troops, Lt. De. Koren.

One Sergeant Major, and of the Royal Artillery, 1 bombardier and three gunners, shall be surrendered as prisoners of war and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and G. Britain.

[Signed]

G. S. MITCHELL,
Lt. Col. 3d A. U. S.
SAMUEL S. CONNER,
Maj. & A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Dearborn.
WILLIAM KING,
Major 15th U. S. Infantry.
JESSE D. ELLIOTT,
Lieut. U. S. Navy.
W. CHEWITT, Lt. Col.
Comdg. 3d Reg. York Militia.
W. ALLAN, Major,
3d reg York Militia.
F. GAURREAU, Lt. M. Dpt.

FRANKLIN, May 18.

General HARRISON and suite, and several officers of the army, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Lower Sandusky—Gen. Cass arrived yesterday; and Major Hall's squadron of cavalry, the distinguished heroes of Massassin-way came into town this morning.

THE FIELD TRAIN DEPARTMENT, Wm. Dunbar.

OF THE PROVINCIAL NAVY, Capt. Frs. Goveaux,

Lieutenant Green, Midshipmen John Ridout, Louis Baupre, Clerk, Jas. Langsdon, one Boatswain, fifteen Naval Artificers.

OF HIS MAJESTY'S REGULAR TROOPS, Lt. De. Koren.

ONE SERGEANT MAJOR, and of the Royal Artillery, 1 bombardier and three gunners, shall be surrendered as prisoners of war and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and G. Britain.

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W. CHEWITT, Lt. Col. Comdg. 3d Reg. York Militia.

W. ALLAN, Major, 3d reg York Militia.

F. GAURREAU, Lt. M. Dpt.

the movements of the enemy, indicates their having abandoned the siege of this post. The general congratulates his troops, upon having completely foiled their foes, and put a stop to that career of victory which has hitherto attended their arms. He cannot find words to express his sense of the good conduct of the troops of every description and of every corps as well in sustaining and returning the heavy fire of the enemy, as for their assiduity and patience in performance of those laborious duties which the occasion called for. Where merit was so general, indeed almost universal, it is difficult to discriminate. The general, however, cannot omit to mention the names of those whose situation gave them an opportunity of being more particularly useful. From the long illness of capt. Gratiot of the corps of engineers, the arduous and important duties of fortifying the camp, devolved on capt. Wood of that corps. In assigning to him the first palm of merit as far as relates to the transactions within the works, the General is convinced that his decision will be accorded to by every individual in the army, who witnessed his indefatigable exertion, his consummate skill in providing for the safety of every point, and in foiling every attempt of the enemy, and his undaunted bravery in the performance of his duty, in the most exposed situations.

An unfortunate wound in the commencement of the siege, deprived the General after that time of the able services of Major Stoddard of the artillery, whose zeal and talents had been eminently useful.

Capt. Gratiot, in the remission of a severe illness, took charge of a battery, and managed it with ability and effect—capt. Cushing of the artillery and capt. Holt of the 17th Infantry [but doing duty with the former corps] were extremely active and attentive to their posts—Col. Miller and Major Todd of the 19th U. S. Infantry, Major Ball of the Dragoons, and Alexander of the Volunteers, Col. Mills and Maj. Pitzer of the Ohio militia, and Maj. Johnson of the Kentucky militia, rendered the most important services. To each of the above gentlemen, as well as to each captain, subaltern, non-commissioned officer and private of their respective commands, the General gives his thanks. He gives his thanks and expresses his warm approbation of the conduct of Mr. Peters, conductor of ordnance, Mr. Lyon, principal artificer, Adjutant Bourne, Mr. Timberlick and sergeants Henderson, Toms, and Meldrum, who severally had charge of batteries or block-houses. The battery commanded by sergeant Henderson was, as the enemy confessed, managed with peculiar effect—with respect to the sorties made on the 5th inst. the subsequent information which has been received from the prisoners, has given the gallant troops which were employed upon those occasions, additional claims upon the gratitude of their General. It is ascertained that in both instances the enemy far outnumbered our troops. The General gives his thanks to Brig. Gen. Clay, for the promptitude with which the detachment of his brigade were landed, and the assistance given him in forming them for the attack on the left. To Col. Boswell and Major Fletcher, for their gallantry and good conduct in leading them to the charge made upon the enemy, and to captains Dudley, Simmons, and Mitchell, their subalterns, non-commissioned officers and privates, for the distinguished valor with which they defeated the enemy. The General has in the order of the 6th inst. expressed his sense of the conduct of the regular troops and volunteers which were engaged in the sorties upon the right flank; but he omitted to mention captain Sebree's company of Kentucky militia, whose gallantry was not surpassed by that of any of the companies which fought by their sides. The Pittsburgh Blues, led by lieut. Magee, sustained the reputation which they had acquired at Massassinway, and their gallant associates, the Petersburg volunteers, and lieut. Drum's detachment, discovered equal intrepidity. To the detachment from the companies of the 17th and 19th regiments under their respective commanders, captains Croghan, Bradford, Langham, Elliott, and Nearing, the honorable task of storming the British batteries, defended by two hundred British grenadiers and light infantry, flanked by an host of Indians and two companies of Canada militia—(This service was completely accomplished—two officers and 40 regulars taken and the rest killed or dispersed.) Col. Miller speaks in the highest terms of the officers above mentioned, and lieuts. Guynne, Campbell, Lee, Kerchival and Rees, and of ensigns Harrison, Mitchell, Ship, Hawkins, and Stockton. The General requests Col. Miller and major Todd, and each of the officers above named, together with all the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who were engaged on the 5th inst. to accept his thanks.

The general is under the highest obligations to his staff, as well for their conduct in the action of the 5th, as for the assistance he received from them throughout the siege. Major Hukill, the acting Inspector General, distinguished himself by his assiduity in forwarding the part of our works which were most necessary and most exposed to the fire of the enemy—From Major Graham, his aide de camp, his volunteer aid de camp John T. Johnson, Esq. lieut. O'Fallon, acting assistant general, as well as from the deputy quarter master, Mr. Eubank, he received the greatest assistance.

It rarely occurs that a general has to complain of the excessive ardor of his men; yet such appears always to be the case, whenever the Kentucky militia are engaged. It is indeed the source of all their misfortunes; they appear to think valor alone can accomplish every thing. The general is led to make this remark from the conduct of captain Dudley's company, as he has understood that that gallant officer was obliged to use his espion toon against his men to oblige them to desist from further pursuit of the enemy, in compliance with an order from the general. Such temerity, although not so disgraceful, is scarcely less fatal than cowardice; and in the instance above recited, had it been persisted in, would have given a different result to the action, as the whole of the enemy's force, which were placed near the batteries, would have been precipitated upon the rear of our detachment. The pursuit being stopped allowed time for a new disposition under the cover of our cannon, and the enemy's batteries were attacked and carried without difficulty.

Three rounds will be fired from the cannon in the principal batteries this day at 12 o'clock, in honor of our brethren who have fallen during the siege.

JOHN O'FALLON,
Acting Assistant Adj. Gen.

Return of the killed and wounded in the siege of Camp Meigs, and the several sorties of the fifth inst.

KILLED.

Artillery—none.

Infantry—1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 36 privates—Total 39.

Light Dragoons—3 privates.

Kentucky Militia—1 Lieut. 1 serjt, 28 privates—Total 30.

Ohio Militia—3 privates.

12 Months Volunteers—1 sergeant, 1 private.

Total killed—77.

WOUNDED.

Artillery—1 Major, (Stoddard, since dead.)

Infantry—2 captains, one 2d lieutenant, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 75 privates—Total 90.

Light Dragoons—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 15 privates—Total 17.

Kentucky Militia—1 ensign, 41 privates—Total 42.

Ohio Militia—1 Ensign, 3 sergeants, 4 privates—Total 8.

12 Months Volunteers—5 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 Musicians, 19 privates—Total 29.

Total wounded 187—Total killed and wounded 264.

Camp at Fort Meigs.

May 9, 1813.

Sir—On the 5th inst. about 8 o'clock A. M. descending the Miami of the Lake, about midway the Rapids, with 1200 of the Kentucky troops in eighteen flat bottomed boats, I was met by capt. Hamilton and a subaltern, who delivered me, as he said, the orders of Major General Harrison, to the following effect.

"You must detach about 800 men from your brigade who will land at a point I will shew, about one or one and a half miles above the fort, and I will conduct them to the British batteries on the left bank of the river. They must take possession of the enemy's cannon, spike them, cut down the carriages, and return to their boats."

—Observing that the British force at their large batteries was considerable, but their main force was at the old garrison, about one and one half miles below, on the same side of the river. That the Indian forces were chiefly on the right bank of the river around Fort Meigs.

"The balance of the men under your command must land on the right bank opposite the first landing, and will fight their way through the Indians to the Fort."

Observing that the route thus to be taken would be shown by a subaltern officer then in company with capt. Hamilton who would land his perogues at the point, on the right bank at which the boats could land.

The order of descending the river in boats was the same as the order of march on line of battle in solid columns; each officer taking position according to his rank. Col. Dudley the oldest colonel led the van, and in this order the river had been descended.

As soon as capt. Hamilton had delivered these orders, being in the 13th boat from the front, I directed him to proceed immediately to col. Dudley, and order him to take the men in the 12 front boats, and execute gen. Harrison's orders on the left bank of the river; and post his (capt. Hamilton's) subaltern on the right bank of the river, to conduct myself with the men in the six rear boats to the fort. I ordered the five boats in the rear of me to fall in a line and follow me.

High wind and the rapidity of the current drove four of the rear boats ashore in the attempt to follow on, according to order, where they remained a short time, sufficient however to detain them half or three quarters of a mile in the rear.

To land according to order, I kept close along the right bank until opposite to col. Dudley's landing. There I found no guide left to conduct me to the fort, as captain Hamilton had promised. I then made an attempt to cross the river and join col. Dudley, but from the rapid current in the falls, I was unable to land on the point with him.

Being nearly half way across the river and the waves running too high to risk the boats, then driving down the current side, we were steered about and rowed the best way we could to save our boats. My attempt to cross the river to col. Dudley, occasioned, I presume, all the boats in the rear of me (and which were then out of hailing distance) to cross over and land with col. Dudley.

Having been defeated in a landing on the left, we then endeavored to effect it on the right, even without a guide: But before a landing could be effected, we received a brisk fire from the enemy on shore, which was returned and kept up on both sides and I was in this unavoidable situation compelled to make to fort Meigs with no other force than about 50 men on board (the other boats being still in the rear) and to receive the enemy's fire until we arrived under protection of the fort.

Col. Boswell's command (except the men in my boat) having landed to join col. Dudley was (as I have been informed) ordered by capt. Hamilton immediately to disembark and land on the right hand shore about a mile above the fort, and prepare to fight his way into the garrison. The colonel embarked and landed as he conceived at the proper point pursuant to capt. Hamilton's order, and was forming his men in order of battle, when he was met by capt. Shaw and ordered to march into the garrison in open order the safest route.

When my own boat landed we were met by two men, who took charge of the boat as we understood to bring her under the protection of the fort batteries.

Believing our baggage to be thus made safe we forbade our servants to carry any portion of it, but loaded them with cannon ball, which they bore to the fort. Our baggage was, however, taken by the Indians in a very short time after we left the boat.

Upon receiving the orders of capt. Hamilton, I asked if he had brought spikes to spike the enemy's cannon, to which he replied he had plenty.

I am, Sir, respectfully

Your most obedient servant,

GREEN CLAY, Brig. Gen.

His Excellency, Major General

WM H HARRISON.

P. S. Captain Hamilton in delivering the orders of Gen. Harrison observed, that the object of landing and marching a portion of the troops on the right bank, was to draw the attention of the Indians, and by thus engaging them, afford an opportunity to the garrison to make a sally, and by a circuitous rout, surprise and carry the batteries and cannon of the enemy below the fort on the right bank.

G. CLAY, Brig. Gen.

THE LATE BATTLE.

On Sunday last, a number of Kentucky troops taken in the action of the 4th inst. passed through this town on their way home. They were taken by the British to Cleveland, at the mouth of Huron, whence they were permitted to return home on condition of not serving against the British or their allies until regularly exchanged. The following particulars of the late action have been related to us by one of the Kentucky troops attached to Col. Dudley's regiment; and we have every reason to believe that his statement is entitled to full credit. Our informant states, that the detachment ordered to attack the enemy's batteries on the other side of the river, consisting of Col. Dudley's regiment, and a company from Boswell's landed about two miles or two miles and a half above the batteries; that they were formed in three lines; the first line at the distance of half a mile from the river—the second a quarter of a mile beyond the first—and the third a quarter of a mile beyond the second; that their orders were to proceed as silently as possible, in the order in which they were formed, until they should come opposite the fortifications, when the first line were to attack and carry the batteries, and spike the cannon—the second line were to support the first—and the third were to act as a corps de reserve, and keep the Indians at bay. The batteries being carried, and the cannon spiked, the detachment were to retreat immediately to their boats, embark and cross over towards Fort Meigs, when Gen. Harrison was to make a sally, in order to cover their landing, and enable them to enter the Fort. Unfortunately, when the detachment began its march towards the batteries, the orders to keep a profound silence were not strictly obeyed. Several guns were fired, and the enemy were thus apprized of their approach. A large body of Indians immediately raised the yell, and attacked our troops, but were met with firmness and driven back. The first line of our troops then attacked the batteries, carried them, and spiked the cannon, the enemy making but a slight resistance; but the second line, instead of supporting the first, fell a considerable distance on their left, and, as well as the third line, were amused by the Indians, and drawn into the woods. Meanwhile, some boats were seen by those of our men who were on the beach, coming up the river, and, supposing them to be reinforcements sent by general Harrison to their assistance, they received them with "Hurra for Harrison!" and did not perceive that they were British troops until they were landed and began to fire on them. The Indians, by this time, having been considerably reinforced, began to harass our troops, who soon perceived the danger of their situation, and commenced their retreat towards the place where they were first formed, the Indians following close at their heels, and killing or taking those who lagged behind, as well as the wounded. It appears that the retreat was made in considerable confusion, the troops being scattered in different directions when the order was given. Upon the arrival of our troops at the place where they were first formed, they found the ground occupied by the British, who were arrayed in two lines, in an angular form. The British being concealed by the thick foliage, were not perceived by our troops until they had reached the middle of the angle, when the enemy advanced upon them with fixed bayonets. Finding it impossible to make good their retreat, or escape the fury of the Indians, who were harassing their rear, our little band surrendered to the British, who had formed a circle round them, in order to protect them against the vengeance of the savages, who were highly exasperated on account of the loss they had sustained. Our informant further states, that, after the surrender, several of our men were murdered, and a great number wounded by the Indians, notwithstanding the British did all in their power to prevent them. Among those thus barbarously murdered, we are sorry to mention captain Lewis, a very meritorious officer, and brother to the gallant colonel Lewis, who so eminently distinguished himself in the action of the 18th January. One of the barbarians, hearing a man belonging to captain Lewis's company address the latter with the appellation of "Captain Lewis," immediately exclaimed, "Ha! Colonel Lewis come again!" and, drawing a pistol from his bosom, instantly shot that valuable officer through the head. The Indians were very numerous, and the British appeared to possess little or no control over them, if we except colonel Elliott, under whose immediate direction they appeared to be. They killed two British soldiers for attempting to prevent them from murdering our men after the surrender. There were two tribes of Indians, one of which were painted red, and the other black; the latter treated our troops with the greatest barbarity, wantonly murdering, maiming, and stripping them, and showing their hatred by every act of malice in their power; the former, on the contrary, treated them with kindness and humanity. Our troops behaved well on this occasion; and our loss, both during and after the action, does not exceed 150 killed and missing, and about 20 wounded. Among the officers killed, we are sorry to announce Col. Dudley, and Capt. Lewis, Morrison, and Irvine, and ensign Dooley; and among the wounded Major Shelby, lieutenant Underwood (of Morrison's company), and lieutenant Hamilton, of the Ohio troops. We understand that the loss of the British is as great, if not greater, than ours.—Fredonian.

CHILLICOTHE, May 20.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

About two hundred and fifty of general Clay's brigade of Kentucky militia have this week passed through Chillicothe. The forlorn situation of these brave men awakened the sympathy of our citizens, and that liberality which is their characteristic, was not withheld from the poor soldier.

These men report, that after they were made prisoners, they were conducted to the ruins of the old British fort Miami, to which they gave the appellation of "slaughter pen," and there ordered to sit down. The Indians now commenced their barbarities in presence of the British officers. Several of the officers and men were shot by the Indians who surrounded them, while others were selected and dragged out, with tomahawks buried in their skulls—About forty persons were butchered in this way, when an end was put to savage cruelty, by the interference of Col. Elliott, who it appears had complete controul over Proctor's allies.—Gaz.

Army Blanks
For Sale at this Office.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1813.

FORT GEORGE

We are informed has been taken by the American troops. It was stormed on the 8th inst. by Gen. Dearborn, and carried. John C. Bartlett, esq. Quarter master general, arrived in town yesterday from Frankfort, where he saw a gentleman direct from Black Rock with this information. General Dearborn with a considerable force (say 5,000) was marching against Fort Erie.

The particulars of the battle opposite to Fort Meigs, on the 5th instant, which we copy from the Chillicothe papers, are such as we have heard related by many of the prisoners, who have returned to this place; they generally repeat the same story.

The number of our troops engaged under Col. Dudley is estimated at 860
Prisoners paroled, 480
Escaped to Fort Meigs, 192
do. to Fort Winchester, 18
Killed and missing, 690

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Meigs, dated May 12.

"I have just been engaged in discharging the last sad office of burial to those of our friends who had fallen by the savages. We crossed the river this afternoon and buried about 45; among them were Col. Dudley, Capt. Clarke and Capt. John C. Morrison of Lexington. General Harrison leaves the garrison to-day; general Clay will command in his absence."

THE POST OFFICE.

Our remarks upon the abuses of this department, have at last obtained a hearing at Washington. Though the post office chief, had publicly professed to hold the press in contempt—this was precisely what we expected. We knew the profession was insincere, because an article which appeared many years ago in this paper, cut him to the quick; and we had certain information that he was so sensible of the potency of the press, as often to crowd the columns of the "National Intelligencer," with his own writings.

In that paper of the 27th of April, we have read an article signed "Veritas," which, for many reasons we shall consider as his answer to our attacks on his conduct. First, because he writes for that paper—secondly, because the article contains statements which no one could make, who had not access to the secrets of his department—and lastly, because no one but him could be authorized to make the promises of future good conduct which are therein contained.

Had Mr. Granger been famous for fulfilling his promises, this last declaration might have disarmed us, and perhaps we should take this on trust. In correct in point of reasoning and of fact as he appears in "Veritas," we should be silent, but for his obstinate defence of abuses which are injurious to the public. There is moreover this striking distinction between his former apologies for misconduct, and his late defence—then, he confessed his sins, and promised amendment—now, he justifies his errors, & says they shall continue during his pleasure.

In "Veritas," he admitted "it may be true" that our quickest "transportation of intelligence" to and from the southern states is by Washington; & states it as "certain, that the mail complained of, is a slow one," but boldly declares "that the business done on that route, admits of no other."

Now Mr. Granger, let us ask you, why the business (post office business we presume you mean) done on that route admits of no better mail? and why the receipts of the line are so trifling as you state them to be? Any counting-house clerk of twelve years of age would assign a better reason than you have done. It is not because the business, and other intercourse which subsists between the people of the south and west is trifling & unimportant, for the boy could tell you it was extensive—but because that mail has always been so irregular as that no dependence could be placed on it by men of business; and because its movements are so slow, that the good people of the south and west prefer transmitting their letters by travellers or loaded wagons, both of which offer more certain, safe and regular means of conveyance. And this in private life, is the regular course of business. No merchant would employ a wagoner a second time, who had taken 30 days for a trip, when the ordinary one required but ten. And we are apt to suspect that Mr. Granger's boasted mail route from Washington to Portland, would produce no revenue, if its motions were regulated as our southern one is. Think you, Mr. Granger, that it is from love to you or to your department, that the merchants of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston pay so cheerfully as they do, the postage that accrues on their letters, or because their letters have a rapid and certain conveyance? And if you can suppose the latter to be the true reason why they part with their money, give the people of the south and west credit for some little portion of the same common sense. The truth is we receive no

benefit from the southern mail, and search more often for private opportunities on that route than on all others; whereas we would employ it, if it were of use to us.

Mr. Granger next seeks an excuse for the irregularities of this route in the badness of roads and high waters. This is a fetch, to deceive the uninformed, or he must be ignorant of the country through which this mail passes. It is notorious that no mail to this country is so irregular as this; and it is equally notorious, that no mail road of the same length, presents as few impediments to the traveller on horse-back. Whilst we are writing, a gentleman, who has often travelled this road, assures us, that there are but two small streams to retard the mail at any season—Yellow Creek and Saluda—and that the first may be crossed without danger, and the latter, headed in four or five hours.

But we will tell Mr. Granger where mismanagement of his own, more than bad roads or high waters, detains the mail on this route 6 days and 22 hours every week in the year—and if he will apply to the post master at Newport on French Broad, or look at the returns of his office, he may ascertain the fact. The mail for the west departs every week from that place, two hours before the arrival of the southern mail.

Now, is management or revenue wanted most, to correct this error?

Mr. Granger further attempts to excuse the general irregularities of the mails from high waters and bad roads. It would be uncandid for us, not to admit, that the mail is sometimes delayed by those causes—but when the fact is notorious, that since the month of December last, we have rather had fragments and patches of mails upon the arrival of every post rider—when we sometimes receive southern letters and papers from the west and north and east—and to be short, letters and papers from all parts of the country—there must be something wrong "in the state of Denmark"—something as wrong by system as by accident. If a post rider can bring part of a mail, is not the whole of that mail equally in his power? We will state facts, calculated to explain our preceding and future remarks to our readers.

We received last winter Nashville papers, containing articles of intelligence from Orleans papers, when we have had no mail further than Natchez.

We have for years back received Chillicothe papers containing eastern news of later dates than we received by the mail from Washington. And yet the printers of Chillicothe obtain this news by the mail, and have time to print, direct and pack up their papers before the mail sets out thence for the west.

Gideon, Gideon—does this arise from the want of funds, or thy bad management?

The whole of the mail is seldom carried on any one of the western lines—post riders, contrary to law, are in many offices permitted to pack the mails themselves, and they put into their bags the first packets they lay their hands on, without regard to the contents—what they are disposed to leave out of the mails, remains for the carrier who comes after them. The mail bags on some lines are too small to contain the whole of the mail, and on the route from Danville to Nashville, great part of the mail was for weeks detained at the former place, until the editor of the Reporter actually made a donation of a pair of saddle-bags to the department.

These facts hardly require comment. They speak for themselves.

Are not post masters aware of the impropriety of submitting to the touch of profane hands, the important packages which pass through their offices? Are not contractors paid well enough for their services, as to be compelled to carry all the mail on every route? If one or two horses are not sufficient to carry the mail why are not more provided? We have understood, that some contracts are indeed profitable; and this affords an additional reason why a rigorous fulfilment of public duties should be required of them. The fact that part of the mails were detained for weeks from the want of saddle bags, when hundreds could be procured in any of our large towns in a week, furnishes the strongest proof of the bad arrangements of the department generally—there needs no comment on it.

There is often another cause for the delay of the mail, which Mr. Granger should correct—it is sometimes overloaded with blanks, to the exclusion of letters and papers—and which he might as well send in wagons.

One of our remarks is thus noticed by Veritas: "Another complaint is, that expresses are run into Ohio, but not into Kentucky—The answer is, they are to be from the army for the accommodation of government."

No newspaper of the day, has attempted to practise on the people of Kentucky a more barefaced and deliberate imposition, than this is.

The Ohio express mail from Washington to Chillicothe, we assert has been run as it now is, for nearly seven years—and five years ago was made the subject of complaint in this paper—and Mr. Granger therefore could not have established it "to and from the army for the accommodation of government," because there was no army then in Ohio. Why this attempt to deceive us, we cannot account for; unless Mr. Granger is disposed by tracing the origin of this mail to the war,

to keep out of view reports that it was established and kept up from motives personal to himself.

Before we drop this part of the subject, permit us Mr. Granger to ask again—why the benefits of this mail are not extended to Kentucky? Why have you given a special order, that its benefits shall extend only to the cities of Baltimore and Washington, and the towns between those cities and Chillicothe?

CHRISTOPHER GORR, the ring-leader of the Essex Junta—the man who abandoned his country at the commencement of the revolution and retired to England, after signing a most obsequious and loyal address to Gen. Gage, has been appointed by the Executive of Massachusetts, a senator from that state in the senate of the U. S. vice James Lloyd, resigned.

The National Intelligencer states that the ship Neptune actually sailed on the 9th inst. from New-Castle with the Russian Embassy and their suite!—a pleasant voyage to them.

Since the destruction of Havre-de-Grace, and the little villages of Frederic and Georgetown on Sassafras creek, the British squadron has made no further movement of importance.

INVESTIGATING SOCIETY, Will meet at Mr. Keiser's room, on Saturday evening next at eight o'clock.—Question—Is it probable that Wars will in the progress of civilization become less frequent, & how far is the total exclusion of the cause of war desirable?

A Machine for preparing and spinning wool, has been lately invented in this place. It is calculated to take rolls from the carding engine, and convert them into spun yarn, without the aid of any other machine now in use—the whole of the process may be performed by children. This machine is simple and cheap, and calculated to suit farmers for manufacturing for the use of their families; 10 or 15 spindles can be kept in motion by means of a fly wheel, which can be turned continually by a boy of 12 years old, and with the assistance of another of the same age, will spin at least from 20 to 30 lbs. of good yarn per day. The machine is durable and easily kept in order the principal parts of it will last at least 50 years. A fair experiment of the public utility of this machine will be made in the course of the present week.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Mr. BENJ. WYNE to Miss MARY DOYLE, both of this place.

The Ohio Militia are discharged—Gen. Harrison arrived at Frankfort on the 16th inst. from Fort Meigs—also Ball's squadron—On the 25th the general would arrive at Chillicothe. No apprehension of any further offensive operations on the part of the British, was entertained—and no more Kentucky troops are now wanted. The following order was enclosed in a letter to Gov. Shelby by Gen. Harrison.—Frankfort Argus.

GENERAL ORDERS. HEAD-QUARTERS N. W. ARMY. FRANKLINTON, May 16, 1813.

The commanding General has observed with the warmest gratitude the astonishing exertions which have been made by his excellency governor Meigs and the general and other militia officers of this state in collecting and equipping a body of troops for the relief of Fort Meigs; but the efforts of these gentlemen would have been unavailing, if they had not been seconded by the patriotic ardor of every description of citizens—which has induced them to leave their homes at a most critical season of the year, regardless of every consideration, but that of rendering service to their country. The general found the road from Lower Sandusky to this place literally covered with men—and amongst them many of those who had shared in the toils and dangers of the Revolutionary War, and of whom of course there existed no legal claims for military service.—The general has every reason to believe that similar efforts have been made in Kentucky.—He offers to all these brave men from both states, his sincere acknowledgements, and is happy to inform them that there is at present no necessity for their longer continuance in the field.—The enemy has fled with precipitation from Fort Meigs; and that is in a much better situation to resist an attack, than when the late siege was commenced.

By the general, RICHARD GRAHAM, AID-DE-CAMP.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. DRAYTON, late of the U. S. brig Vixen, to his friend in this city, dated

PHILADELPHIA, May 11th, 1813.

"We arrived in the Delaware on the evening of the 1st inst. in the Rebecca Sims; the Delaware being blockaded by his B. Majesty's ship Poictiers, the Rebecca Sims was ordered to N. York; the officers and part of the Vixen's crew, which was in the ship, were taken on board the Poictiers and detained as hostages for officers and men of the Poictiers which were taken in some of her boats. I went to Philadelphia got her officers and men, took them down in a flag of truce, when they were exchanged for the Vixen's. The Commodore detained Mr. Stevens, Carpenter and Thomas King, as British subjects.

The Vixen, it will be recollected, was captured in November last by the British frigate Southampton, Captain Yeo. Both vessels were wrecked shortly afterwards on the desert island of Conception; at

which time most of the crew of the Southampton throwing off the control of their officers, refused to do duty. On this occasion the intrepid exertions of our brave tars, aided by their officers, were chiefly instrumental in saving the movable property on board the frigate. So sensible was Sir James Yeo of the generous conduct of the American sailors, that he drew them up on the island, and publicly thanked them in the warmest terms. The crews of both vessels were afterwards taken off the island by the brig Rhodian and carried to Jamaica, from whence part of the crew of the Southampton were sent to England to be tried for mutiny, and that of the Vixen thrown into confinement, where they remained until the first of April, when a part was liberated on their parole, and were proceeding home at the time of their unjust arrest by Capt. Beresford. We mention the above circumstances as well to do justice to the generosity of our gallant seamen, as to shew the absence of this virtue in our enemy. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Thos. King, the former a warrant and the latter a petty officer of the United States Navy, and both them American citizens, are detained by the commander of the Poictiers on the charge of their being British subjects.—NAT. INT.

Several vessels of war were about to leave England early in the last month for our coast; and to bring out 1,600 marines, with six troops of dismounted dragoons.

An English frigate and a French frigate (the latter very strongly manned) lately met and fought five hours—then parted "so good and so good"—An American frigate would have taken them both in half the time.

We are in much anxiety for the Essex, captain Porter; not that we apprehend she has been taken by the enemy, but for fear she is lost at sea. It is a long time since we heard of her.

The British take almost as many of our vessels to and from France as they did before the war. We notice the arrival of several in their ports. Weekly Reg.

FROM FRANCE. By the Expedition, the Editors of the Mercury have received a file of Bordeaux papers to the 22d March. The Bordeaux paper of the 22 contains, under a Paris date of the 17th, a statement of the situation of the French armies in the north of Europe, on the 10th of March—Pillau, it is stated, was evacuated the 26th Jan. The conduct of Gen. Castilla who commanded there is complained of, though the articles of capitulation appear to have been favorable to the French.

Dantzic is said to contain a garrison of 30,000 men, under the command of Gen. Rapp, with a supply of bread for 820 days, and of meat and other provisions for more than a year. The present garrison had been successful in several sorties, in one they had taken 800 prisoners and driven the Russians back 3 leagues. In another the French attacked with 1500 infantry and 1600 horse, carried three redoubts, which the Russians had constructed, took several pieces of cannon and 1800 prisoners. Thorn is said to have a garrison of 4000 Bavarians and 1500 French. The Russian army attempted this place in Feb. but were repulsed with the loss of 8 or 900 men. Thorn has a supply of bread for two years, and other provisions for 9 months. The entry into Berlin by the light troops of Russia is acknowledged, and the movements of the Prussian populace in their favor. This paper contains a Proclamation of the King of Saxony, when about to retreat from his capital. The King of Westphalia has sent his Queen into France.

The dangerous situation of Hamburg and the insurgent spirit of its populace is admitted.

The same paper says, that a great number of troops, both of infantry and artillery, had been drawn from Spain, but were to be replaced by a large number of fresh troops.

The Bordeaux papers state that the new campaign against Russia would shortly be commenced, and with an army of 300,000 men. If the French papers are to be believed, it would seem that the war with Russia is becoming popular.

The American privateer, True Blooded Yankee, Capt. Hanley, fitted out of Rochelle, had taken 6 English prizes. One of them had arrived at Brest, worth it was said upwards of 2 millions of francs, and others loaded with dry goods and Irish linens, she had ordered to a port in the United States.

Boston May 8.

Since our last we have been favored with Corunna papers to the 12th and Lisbon to the 8th of April. The campaign in the Peninsula had not commenced.

A gentleman who left Spain on the 12th of April, maintains, that it was said Bonaparte had drawn 40,000 veterans from that country, and sent 50,000 new conscripts in their stead. The French general Clausel has succeeded Caffarelli, and entered Vitoria Feb. 21.

Baron Pahlen is appointed by the emperor of Russia, governor of Konigsberg. It has been moved in the British Parliament, that the pay of captains in the navy should be increased from 6s. to 10s. additional per day, to defray the expenses of dinners given by them on board ship to their officers.

Mr. Whitbread asked in the British Parliament if the manifesto of Louis

XVIII. had received the concurrence of government. Lord Castlereagh replied in the negative. Mr. W. said that if government had contemplated that "mischievous publication," it would tend to prolong the war, and unite France in resistance. Mr. Tierney asked if copies had not been sent on board British ships to be distributed on the continent. No reply.

A new attempt to arrange an exchange of prisoners between France and England, was made in March last, and failed.

New-York, May 10.

We understand that Com. Decatur, has reduced the number of guns on board the United States frigate, United States, to 48, in consequence of his ship hitherto having a disposition to hog. The U. States formerly carried 54 guns.

Barrow, Ohio, May 12. Between twenty and thirty Indians arrived in town on Monday last, as hostages from the Miami tribe.

REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, to a gentleman in Washington, dated April 4, 1813.

"In Sicily a revolution has taken place. The King and Queen are again in power, the Regent killed, and the English party turned topsy turvy. Gen. Maitland and others have left Alicante, where Suchet was employing them very actively, and have gone to regulate things in Sicily."

VIRGINIA ELECTION RETURNS.

Gen. Hungerford has obtained in the whole district a majority of 23 votes over Mr. Taliaferro, who represented that district in the last Congress! A letter from Fredericksburg states that the election will be contested, on the ground that fifty illegal votes were given for Gen. H. in one county. Both gentlemen are Republicans.—Virginia paper.

The point settled.—Considerable agitation has been experienced in Charleston, S. C. in consequence of the supposed circumstance, that five members of Congress from that state had vacated their seats, from the neglect in signifying to the governor in due time their acceptance of the office to which they had been elected. The difficulty is now over. The governor has given direction, that the commissions should be delivered to the gentlemen elected.

THEATRE.

ON Wednesday evening May 26th, 1813, will be presented a celebrated play in five acts, written by Kotzebue, called the

VIRGIN OF THE SUN.

BEING THE FIRST PART OF

Pizarro, or the Death of Rolla.

Between the play & farce, Songs by Mr. Webster.

To which will be added, a musical Farce in two acts, called the

Padlock.

E. Yeiser

will give the highest price in cash for OAK BARK,

DELIVERED AT HIS TANYARD IN LEXINGTON.

21st May 25, 1813.

TO BUILDERS.

For Sale

ABOUT 100,000 feet of well seasoned ash, poplar, cherry and walnut plank on which a credit of six months will be given, enquire of

LUKE USHER.

May 26, 1813. 21st

N. YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

PRICES FOR CARDS.

No.	Cotton	Wool
10	\$16 pr. doz.	
9	15 50	
8	14 50	
7	13	
6	12 50	
5	12	
4	11 50	
3	11	
2	10 50	
1	9 50	
3	7	
4	7 50	
5	7 75	
6	8	
Machine Cards, No. 26 to 29	\$2 87 pr. ft.	
30 & 31	3 12	
32	3 37	
33	3 75	
14 In. fillet	60	
14 do.	70	
2 do.	80	

A sample of the above may be seen at the subscriber's, who has for sale 20 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards—Orders for any description of Cards forwarded to the manufactory, arrangements such as to ensure a speedy arrival.

LEXINGTON, May 25th, 1813. 21st

Thomas Deye Owings

HAS removed his Iron & Casting store to the house opposite the court house, lately occupied by Humphreys and Morton, where orders for Iron, Castings, and Machinery, will be received—a supply of Iron & Castings, will be constantly on hand.

All persons indebted to him, are requested to come and settle with William Macbry, who is authorized to receive and adjust the same.

Lexington, May 10, 1813. —193t.

Notice,

ON the 30th of March last, was taken out of my stable in Lexington, through mistake, a SADDLE, belonging to Z. WALDEN, of Woodford county. The person that took the saddle, by returning it, and getting his own, will much oblige

ABNOR BEAN.

Lexington, May 18, 1813. 20-3t

TAKEN up by Benjamin Debe, living in Jessamine county near the Kentucky river, one bay mare, about four feet nine inches high, a small star on her face, a white spot on the hind part of her left hind foot, between the hoof and pastern, 11 or 12 years old; appraised to 15 dollars. the 23d day of March 1813.

20-3t JOHN PERRY, J. P.

POETRY.

THE CYPRESS WREATH.

BY WALTER SCOTT.

From his new Poem of ROBERT.

O Lady, twine no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the cypress tree.
Too lively glow the lilies light;
The varnish'd holly's all too bright;
The May-flower and the eglantine
May shade a brow less sad than mine—
But Lady, twine no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the cypress tree.

Let dimpled Mirth his temples twine
With tendrils of the laughing vine;
The manly oak, the pensive yew,
To Patriot and to Sage be due;
The myrtle bough bids lovers live,
But that Matilda will not give—
Then, Lady, twine no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the cypress tree.

Let merry England proudly rear
Her blended roses, bought so dear;
Let Abin bind her bonnet blue
With health and hare-bell dipp'd in dew;
On favor'd Erin's crest be seen
The flower she loves of emerald green—
But, Lady, twine no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the cypress tree.

Strike the wild harp, while maids prepare
The ivy, meet for Minstrel's hair;
And, while his crown of laurel leaves
With bloody hand the victor weaves,
Let the loud trumpet triumph tell—
But, when you hear the passing bell,
Then, Lady, twine a wreath for me,
And twine it of the cypress tree.

Yes, twine for me the cypress bough—
But, O Matilda! twine not now;
Stay till a few brief months are past,
And I have looked and loved my last;
When villagers my shroud bestrew
With thansies, rosemary, and rue—
Then, Lady, twine a wreath for me,
And twine it of the cypress tree.

Written on a monumental Pillar erected by
Mrs. BARLOW, to the memory of her hus-
band, Minister of the United States at Paris,
deceased, at Zarnowitch, in Poland, the 28th
of December, 1812.

BY ELIZABETH MARIA WILLIAMS.

Where o'er the Polish deserts' trackless way
Relentless winter wiles with savage sway,
Where the shivering storms, as wild they blow,
Seem to repeat some plaint of moral woe;
Far o'er the cheerless space the traveller's eye
Shall this recording pillar long descry.
And give the sod a tear where BARLOW lies,
He, who was simply great, and nobly wise;
Here led by patriot zeal he met his doom,
And found amid the frozen waters a tomb.
Far from his native soil the poet fell,
Far from that western world he sung so well;
Nor sue so long below'd, nor she was nigh
To catch the dying look, the parting sigh;
She, who the hopeless anguish to beguile,
In fond memorial rears the funeral pile;
Whose widow'd bosom and Columbia's shore
Shall mourn the moments that return no more;
While bending o'er the wide Atlantic wave,
Sad fancy hovers on the distant grave.

BIOGRAPHY.

From a French paper of the 10th March.

Biographical notice of Mr. Joel Barlow, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, near the French Government.

Mr. Barlow was born in 1755, in the town of Reading, in the state of Connecticut. He received an excellent education, and showed at an early age a decided preference for the belles lettres, which he has since cultivated with success, and to which he owes a share of that glory which will descend with his name to posterity. He was still engaged in his studies at the period of the rupture between England and her colonies. Young Barlow possessed too much elevation of soul to remain an indifferent spectator of an event which involved the dearest interest of his country. He appeared several times as a volunteer in the field of honor, and his companions in arms, among whom were four of his brothers, did justice to his patriotic zeal and intrepidity.

In 1778, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and applied himself to the study of law, in the leisure moments which the passing events left at his disposal; however he engaged in a different career from that of the bar. He accepted the place of chaplain of brigade, which was effected to him by the state of Massachusetts. It may be observed, that among the Presbyterians of New-England, the priesthood is only a kind of civil ordination. He who receives it may engage in other avocations, and it is not uncommon to see young men preach the gospel, in order to procure the time and means necessary to qualify them for another profession.

In his new capacity of chaplain, Mr. Barlow followed the army until the conclusion of peace in 1783. It was during this tempestuous period, that he sketched and in a manner finished his beautiful poem of the Columbiad, which assured him an honorable station amongst the most eminent poets.

He had married in 1783, Miss Baldwin of New-Haven, sister of the senator of that name; a woman as distinguished for the superiority of her mind as for her amiable qualities, and who was worthy of the husband her heart had chosen.

When the Independence of the U. States was acknowledged, Mr. Barlow went to Hartford, where he recommenced the study of law. In 1785, he was admitted to the bar, where he distinguished himself in such a manner as to attract the notice of his fellow-citizens.

In 1787, he published the vision of Columbus, or the Columbiad, of which we have already spoken. The merited reputation of this poem soon spread from America to Europe, it was even reprinted in London a few months after its first publication.

At this time, a company of very respectable men, with the greatest part of whom he had been acquainted in the army, bought from Congress an immense tract of land, situated on the banks of the Ohio. It was proposed to sell a part of these lands to foreigners, and to divide the rest among the members of the company. Mr. Barlow was requested to assist in the execution of this project, and to proceed for that purpose to Europe. He consented to it the more willingly, as the voyage was in perfect consonance with the liberality of his taste and with the desire which he had long cherished of seeing & studying the celebrated countries of the old continent, whose genius had brought all the arts to perfection. Soon after his arrival in England, he went to France, where he attended with success to the interest of his employers. The establishment, of which he became one of the first proprietors, was begun in 1788, & increased so rapidly through the affluence of the American

colonists that in 1812, it contained a population of 250,750 souls. The state of Ohio, admitted among the members of the federal union, now forms the seventeenth province of the American republic.

During the first years of the French revolution, Mr. Barlow resided in London, where he published different works, remarkable for the depth of his views, and the merit of their style, which procured for their author the applause of statesmen and of men of taste. Mr. Fox himself gave testimony to the talents of Mr. Barlow and pronounced his eulogium in the House of Commons.

A special mission to the French government, carried Mr. Barlow back to Paris in 1792; it was at that time he had the honor of being made a French citizen, together with his countrymen, Washington and Hamilton. Political and commercial affairs caused his presence for some time in the north of Europe, and he soon after received from the American government a most important mission to the coast of Africa. After surmounting many obstacles, he succeeded in concluding advantageous treaties with the states of Algiers, of Tunis, and of Tripoli, and in delivering his fellow-citizens who had long groaned in captivity. This was one of the periods of his life, the recollection of which was always most agreeable to him.

These negotiations being concluded, he returned to France, where he resided from 1797 until 1805; he then quitted France and went to England, where he embarked for the United States. On his return to his native country, he was occupied in projects of public utility, and published the last edition of the Columbiad, the most magnificent specimen of typography which has yet issued from the American press.

Mr. Barlow was destined to revisit Europe and there to finish his honorable career. In 1811 the present President of the U. States, Mr. Madison, appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary near the French government. Motives of the highest importance carried him to Wilna last October. He was on his return from that town, when an inflammation of the lungs carried him off suddenly, at Zarnow, near Cracow. His loss will be severely felt by his fellow citizens, and by all those who are capable of appreciating the union of genius and virtue.

As a statesman, Mr. Barlow has rendered essential services to his country; as a man of genius and a friend of humanity, he does honor to his age; as a man of deep research, he has left works which will always be sought after by true philosophers; as a poet, he has signified by a great work, the rising literature of his country; his glory will exist as long as the language which served to illustrate his name.

In private life he possessed all the essential qualities which could contribute to his own happiness and that of the persons by whom he was surrounded. Having attained by his merit the exercise of high offices, he was free from the ridiculous weakness of some men, who affect to despise literary success, without which they would still have remained in impenetrable obscurity. He spoke of his works without pride and without false modesty. The strokes of his wit flowed frequently, from a sprightly disposition. His judgment was always correct and just. Under a grave and perhaps austere exterior, he concealed an ardent and feeling mind. His openness, invited confidence. Unshaken in his attachments, sincerely beloved by all those whom he admitted to his society, he has left universal regret and it would be utterly impossible to describe the grief of his wife and family. She has lost the object in which all her affections centred. There are losses for which no earthly consolation exists. If any thing could assuage such piercing sorrows, it would be thought, that the memory of Mr. Barlow is dear to all good men, and that the remembrance of his virtues and talents will never perish.

MISCELLANY.

A Narrative

OF THE
CONSPIRACY IN PARIS,
On the 20th of October last.

Gen. Mallet who had been a leader of the Chouans in La Vendee entered after the peace concluded with his party, into the service of the First Consul, and was appointed commander of a brigade and afterwards General.—He however soon became suspected, and was charged with being implicated in the conspiracy of the Opera. He was disgraced and alternately confined in the prisons of the Temple of La Force and of Vincennes—but affecting madness, he was removed to St. Mande, where government maintains a hospital for the cure of maniacs. Every remedy which had for eighteen months been prescribed by his physicians, proving abortive, they pronounced him incurable. Having after some time apparently recovered his serenity of mind, and no longer creating suspicion, he was indulged in a free range of the building—perceiving that he was no longer observed, he seized his opportunity to escape, and succeeded. He set out on foot at night for Paris, in search of an Abbe, his particular friend. On his way he met an old companion named Vateau, then a sergeant of the Emperor's Guard, and prevailed on him to follow as far the Abbe's—when he arrived he announced to him that Bonaparte was dead, and that he was appointed by a senatus Consultum, (previously counterfeited by the Abbe) Commander General in Chief of Paris and the Department of the Seine. That a great revolution had exploded and that it was immediately necessary to prepare for it. He dressed up Vateau as his aid-de-camp—while he assumed the uniform of his new promotion, which had been previously obtained, besides many more intended for officers of superior rank; horses were prepared, and they sat out accompanied only by a servant of the Abbe, and reached Vincennes. Mallet asked for the officers of the Fortress, commanded by a colonel of the 27th regiment, and thus addressed him!

"The tyrant is no more: vive la Republique! France is free, and the conscription abolished!—Thousands of Frenchmen, dragged from their families by the insatiable ambition of the Usurper are returning home. The army of Spain is on its march to France and a general armistice is proclaimed to our enemies in expectation of a peace."

"To obtain this end, and ensure tranquillity to the commonwealth, the Senate has thought proper in its wisdom to adopt the most proper and efficacious steps; consequently it nominates a provisional Directory of five members. Talleyrand, Fouché, Sieyès, Barthélemy, and Cambacères, who are instantly to be installed in office, in conformity to the Constitution of 1795."

"General Moreau recalled from exile, is appointed Generalissimo of the armies of the Republic."

"General Lahorie, now confined in the prison of La Force, Minister of the Interior."

"General Mallet wholly charged with the

execution of the present Senatus Consultum General in Chief of Paris, and the Department of the Seine."

Mallet then inquiring with sternness of the astonished colonel, the strength of his troops, was told, that a great part were on duty in Paris, and that the remainder were barely necessary for the protection of his post. But how many effective men have you?—about 250—This is enough with the force I have distributed in Paris to commence my operations. In a quarter of an hour the detachment was ready to march, accompanied by the officers on the spot, who volunteered their services.—With whom Mallet proceeded to Savary's, the Duke of Ravipio. He dismissed the ministers guard, which dressed in white like himself, and belonging to the same regiment, were ordered to post themselves in a street of the suburb of St. Antoine, until further orders. Ascending the apartment of the minister, who was preparing for bed, he had him arrested, bound and carried off. With his escort he hurried to the Hotel de la Force, shewed his Senatus Consultum to the officers of the guard, and the jailor, requiring the delivery of Gen. Lahorie and officers confined with him. Lahorie starting from his bed, asked if death had been decreed against him by the tyrant—No General,—the very reverse: read this. Mallet directing the jailor to attend strictly to his orders, and to hold every dungeon ready for the reception of prisoners who might be sent to him, delivered Savary into his custody and departed with those he had liberated. The prisons re-echoed with shouts of liberty.

Arrived at Maret's the Duke of Bassano, he arrested him, sent him to prison, and installed La Hore in his place—he dismissed the guard and ordered it to the post assigned for the former.

"I have every one in office, (said La Hore) it was by compulsion you served a tyrant—you will with zeal serve the Republic." He immediately ordered the secretaries and the principal clerks to make out their accounts and assist him in the duties of his office.

Mallet proceeded on to Parguer, an honest citizen of Brest who had been made prefect of the Seine. He was from home—orders immediately given to renew the guard permitting his return, but requiring his safe keeping.

Posting off to Gen. Hulin, (commandant of Paris) Mallet ordered the guard together with his own to retire and going up to the General, said, "I arrest you in the name of the Republic! Deliver up your sword!"—To the objection made by the General he produced his senatus consultum, which however General Hulin maintained did not appear to him satisfactory. Here, replied Mallet, is that which will dispel your doubts—drawing from his bosom a pistol, instead of the looked for document, he shot Hulin through the brain, closing the door after him, he joined his guard and forbade their permitting any one to enter or escape. With the remnant of his followers he marched on to La place de Vendôme. In consequence however, of the bustle & explosion of the pistol in the house, some of the family taking the alarm made their escape, and headed Mallet, in their flight to the *Etat Major*. Doucet who was the commander, had hastily summoned to his room all the adjutants and officers of his staff, whom he could collect.—He met Mallet in his hall. What, said the General, are you still here? I am at my post. But I had given orders to arrest you. For what? I here read your arrest. That moment, Doucet, (a very athletic man) springs upon him and confining his arms, by repeated calls drew down to assistance his officers, who with drawn swords unanimously exclaimed that he was a traitor, that the Emperor was not dead, and the report a falsehood. "Soldiers!" cried they, will you serve an impostor? tremble for yourselves! The wavering soldiery paused, were gained over and submitted. The unhappy Mallet was overpowered and secured. Proceeding directly to La Force, Savary, and the Duke of Bassano (Maret) were liberated. La Hore who had already dispatched various couriers with his orders, was arrested, and by dawn of day was dissipated an illusion that for a time seemed once more to promise France a glimpse of Independence.

La Hore had already made drafts on the imperial treasury and on all the public coffers.—Orders had been transmitted along the road from Paris to Boulogne, directing the military to hold themselves in readiness to guard certain prisoners of state. Who were they? The Emperor himself, and the young king of Rome, who were intended to be sent to England.

The post which does not leave Paris till 1-2 past 12 o'clock had been prepared to start by 8 o'clock in the morning. Upon searching the mail, it was discovered that the letters had been taken out and replaced with copies of senatus consultums, and printed proclamations to the several provinces.

Mallet throughout his trial persisted in declaring that the plan was entirely his own, that he knew no accomplices, and that all who were concerned with him he had deluded. He was asked what he thought of La Hore, the friend of Gen. Moreau? His reply was, that he was as ignorant of his measures as the rest. That he had selected such soldiers as he knew to be disaffected to the tyrant and had employed them as his instruments, abetted by them without the danger of being betrayed. Many however were sentenced to the scaffold, on the plea, that although the Emperor was dead the cry of the nation should still have been *vive La Empereur* and not *vive La Republique*, a crime of high treason, which must have been evident at the time to those who wilfully made themselves guilty of it. Eighteen persons were executed on the following day—On the succeeding day upwards of 1000 were arrested.

Mallet died with the utmost courage. He gave the signal to the platoon to fire which twice proved ineffectual: to the very last he maintained that Bonaparte was dead. Hulin died the third day after his wound.—The Abbe was arrested and shot. Col. Rabs, who was a member of the court martial that decreed the death of the Duke D'Enghien, wept the whole way to the place of execution protesting his innocence and attachment to his dear imperial master. By order of the Empress his execution was suspended.

It is presumed that a great portion of the military and civil authority would have engaged in the revolution had the first attempt of the conspirators succeeded.

Notwithstanding the development and simplicity of its designs, this scheme was near obtaining complete success, and the ruinous fabric of tyrannical power, was on the eve of being subverted by a mere forgery; which proves that France is ready to burst asunder the iron yoke, beneath which the nation groans.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

NEW HAVEN BLUE-LAWS.

Mr. Oldschool,

I have often heard of the Blue-Laws, of New England, but never had an opportunity of understanding precisely the meaning of the phrase, until the other day, in turning over the pages of Kendall's Travels through Ameri-

ca, in 1807 and 1808, I found the following chapter. These strange prohibitions are long since obsolete, I understand, in the northern states, but as curious specimens of our early legislation, they may be acceptable to your readers.

Through the kindness of a gentleman in New Haven an opportunity was afforded me of inspecting the manuscript records of the colony including its ancient laws. My time, however, was short, and the manuscripts were long; so that I made little use of the advantage, and I am now indebted to a modern historian for the extracts that are subjoined. But this author gives us the sense, and not the words, a mode of transcription very little satisfactory—a mode in the adoption of which a writer should rarely trust himself, and in which he is rarely to be trusted.

As to the substance of the specimen subjoined, a part will discover the little subordination to the mother colony, acknowledged from the first, by the dominion of New Haven; a part is distinguished by unnecessary rigor; a part by ignorance and injustice; a part is common to all the codes, ancient and modern, in New-England; a part is unexceptionable; and only a small remainder is strictly characteristic of the particular persons from whom it came.

"No quaker or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrates or any other officer."

"No food or lodging shall be afforded to a quaker, adamite, or other heretic."

"If any person turns quaker, he shall be banished, and not suffered to return, but on pain of death."

"No priest shall abide in the dominion: he shall be banished, and suffer death on his return. Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant."

"No one to cross a river, but with an authorized ferryman."

"No one shall run on the sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere except reverently to and from meeting."

"No woman shall kiss her child on the sabbath or fasting day."

"The sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday."

"To pick an ear of corn growing in a neighbor's garden, shall be deemed theft."

"A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty, unless he clear himself by his oath."

"When it appears that an accused has confederates, and he refuses to discover them, he may be racked."

"No one shall buy or sell lands without permission of the selectmen."

"A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the selectmen, who are to debar him the liberty of buying and selling."

"Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor, shall sit in the stocks, or be whipped fifteen stripes."

"No minister shall keep a school."

"Every rateable person, who refuses to pay his proportion to the support of the minister of the town or parish, shall be fined by the court £2, and £4 every quarter, until he or she shall pay the rate to the minister."

"Men-stealers shall suffer death."

"Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace, above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors & the selectmen shall tax the offender at £300 estate."

"A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out, and sold, to make satisfaction."

"Whoever sets fire in the woods, & it burns a house, shall suffer death; and persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned, without benefit of bail."

"Whoever brings cards or dice into this dominion shall pay a fine of £5."

"No one shall read common-prayer, keep Christmas, or saint-days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet and Jew-harp."

"No gospel minister shall join people in marriage; the magistrates only shall join in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to Christ's church."

"When parents refuse their children convenient marriages, the magistrate shall determine the point."

"The selectmen, on finding children ignorant, may take them away from their parent, and put them into better hands, at the expense of their parents."

"A man that strikes his wife shall pay a fine of £10: a woman that strikes her husband shall be punished as the court directs."

"A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband."

"No man shall court a maid in person, or by letter, without first obtaining the consent of her parents: £5 penalty for the first offence; £10 for the second, and, for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the court."

"Married persons must live together, or be imprisoned."

"Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap."

"Of such sort were the laws made by the people of New Haven, previous to their incorporation with Saybrook and Hartford colonies by the charter. They consist of a vast multitude, and are very properly termed *Blue-laws*; i. e. *bloody laws*; for they were all sanctified with excommunication, confiscation, fines, banishments, whippings, cutting off the ears, burning the tongue and death."

With respect to the epithet *blue*, I believe the writer is mistaken, when he explains it by *bloody*; or, at least, that in whatever sense it was or is applied to the laws of New Haven, its original import was no more than *presbyterian or puritan*. It appears to have been so used in Scotland, where it originated.

GREEKS IN FLORIDA.

In Mr. Macon's speech, during the late session of Congress, wherein he spoke of the British practice of naturalization, there was an allusion to the Greeks in Florida, which we believe was understood by but few of those who heard him, and fewer still of those who read the speech. The following extract from "Stoddard's sketches of Louisiana" will shew the circumstance to which he probably alluded.

As the Floridas have often changed masters, some variety in the population may be expected. The Spaniards were the first to make permanent settlements in them. The peace of 1763 put them in possession of Great Britain, when a number of English, Scotch and Irish were incorporated with the ancient inhabitants. They also received an accession during the American revolution, when many of those disaffected to our cause obtained refuge in the Floridas; and the proximity of our settlements has prompted many of our citizens since that period to become Spanish subjects.

One remarkable fact relative to the population of the Floridas must not escape notice. While these were in possession of the English, a plan was concerted to entice a colony of

Greeks into the country. Sir William Duncan and Doctor Turnbull were at the bottom of this transaction. The country was represented to the Greeks in the most favorable light; they were promised fertile fields and land in abundance, and also transportation and subsistence. Here, fifteen hundred souls were deputed from the islands in Greece and Italy, & landed in East Florida. They were planted at a place called New Smyrna, situated about seventy miles to the Southward of St. Augustine. But what was their surprise, when, instead of cultivated fields, they were ushered into a desolate wilderness, without the means of support! What mortified them still more, was, that some of them were tantalized with the use of rented lands for ten years, at the expiration of which they reverted again to their original proprietors, when the poor settlers were once more reduced to poverty and misery. Some of them indeed could not obtain land on any terms. Hence they were obliged to labor for the planters in the character of slaves, and to experience hunger and nakedness. Overseers were placed over them, & whenever the usual task was not completed, they were goaded with the lash. Families were not allowed to live separate from each other; but a number of them were crowded together in one mess, and condemned to promiscuous repose. The poor wretches were not even allowed to procure fish for themselves, although the sea at their feet was full of them. People were forbidden to furnish their victuals: severe punishments were decreed against those who gave, and those who received the charitable boon. Under this treatment many of them died, especially the old people. At length in 1783, seized with despair and sensible of no other alternative than escape or death, they rose on their cruel tyrants, & made themselves masters of some small vessels. But their designs were frustrated by the prompt exertions of the militia; and this revolt closed with the deaths of five of the unhappy ringleaders.

This transaction is so contrary to the reputed humanity of the English nation, that it requires some credulity to believe the solemn report of a British officer, who was an eye witness to what we have related.

Translated for the Philadelphia Register, from the Journal of the Empire.

PRADIER'S REMEDY FOR THE GOUT.

Published by order of his Excellency the Minister of the Interior.

PARIS, Dec. 13, 1812.

Balm of Mecca	5 drams,
Red Peruvian Bark	1 ounce,
Saffron	1 1-2 ounce,
Sparsaparilla	1 ounce,
Sage	1 ounce,
Rectified Alcohol	3 pounds.

Dissolve, separately, the Balm of Mecca in one third of the Alcohol; steep the other ingredients in the remainder of the Alcohol for forty-eight hours; filtrate, and then mix the two liquors.

For use, mix the solution with twice or three times the quantity of lime water, shaking the bottle at the time of using it.

Application of the remedy.—Prepare a poultice of ground flax seed, which is to be spread very hot, and about one inch thick, on a napkin, to wrap the part affected.—The poultice should be glutinous. When it is intended to envelope both the feet and legs up to the knees a proportionate quantity of flax seed must be used. When the poultice is prepared, and as hot as the patient can bear it, spread over its surface about two ounces of the liquor, in such manner as to be equally distributed without being imbibed; the poultice is then to be bound round the leg, or foot, and to be completely covered; enveloping the whole with flannels or waxed silk, to preserve the warmth of the application. The poultice is not changed oftener than once in 24 or 12 hours.

(Signed) GME. PRADIER.

M. Sage has lately stated in a memoir read to the National Institute at Paris, the efficacy of flour Volatile alkali in cases of severe Apoplexy. For at least forty years, says he, I have had opportunities of witnessing the efficacy of Volatile alkali taken internally as an immediate remedy for the Apoplexy, if employed on the first appearance of the disease. One of the keepers of my cabinet, aged 72 years, robust, though thin, and very sedate, was seized with an Apoplexy, he fell down deprived of sense. When raised up he had the rattles in his throat, his eyes were closed, his face pallid and his teeth fixed together. I drew out his lips so as to answer the purpose of a spout, into which was poured a spoonful of water containing twenty five or thirty drops of flour Volatile alkali. At the same time two slips of paper, the edges of which were wet with the Volatile alkali were introduced into his nostrils. The teeth were speedily separated and the eyes opened. A second dose of the alkali was instantly poured down his throat. The rattles ceased, speech and recollection returned, and in the course of an hour the patient recovered sufficiently to proceed without assistance three hundred paces to his own chamber. In another hour he got up and asked for something to eat; and has since experienced no return of the disorder.

He reports another case in the person of one of his friends who was a great eater and was struck with the Apoplexy while at table. The Volatile alkali excited a vomiting and after that had abated the patient took twenty drops of Volatile alkali in half a glass of wine. His senses returned, and in two hours he was walking in his garden.

E. YEISER

Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and elegant assortment of leather, consisting of

SKIRTING
RUSSET & BLACK BRIDLE
SEATING
FACING
SADDLE BAG LEATHER
SOAL & UPPER LEATHER
WAX CALF SKINS
RUSSET CALF SKINS FOR FOOT
TOPS, & KIPP SKINS.

All of a superior quality, and offered for sale on advantageous terms for Cash or Hides.
Lexington, May 15th, 1813. 20-1f.

TAKEN up by John Connelley, two miles from Lexington, Woodford road, one bay filly, two years old past, long tail, both hind feet white, no brands perceptible. Appraised to \$15 before me this 23 day of January 1815.
OLIVER KEENE.